



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan

**For Proposed Newnes Kaolin Quarry
and Mine**

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Executive Summary

This document has been prepared as a guiding document for the management of Aboriginal heritage within the Newnes Kaolin project area (Lot 1 DP 108485; County of Cook) which is intended to be developed as a Kaolin mine and sand quarry. Approval of this development has been granted under section 80 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (S04/01016); this document has been prepared to in accordance with condition 38 of the consent.

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) and should be used by land manager/s and relevant on-site personnel to ensure areas are monitored prior to pre-clearing, clearing or initial excavation activities. It outlines an Aboriginal cultural heritage management strategy which includes a monitoring program, methodology for undertaking monitoring, as well as procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage (if identified during monitoring). The Aboriginal stakeholders (Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council) and the heritage consultation should undertake the monitoring in accordance with the monitoring methodology. The monitoring program includes also a monitoring process flow chart to assist in its implementation. An Aboriginal cultural heritage monitoring log to track monitoring events and progress has been included and should be updated by the land manager, as necessary. The roles and responsibilities of key personnel and organisations are outlined, as well as a contact list for relevant organisations. It is intended that this ACHMP can be finalised and closed once all areas within the projected area have been monitored and cleared for pre-clearing, clearing and initial excavation activities.

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Additional Archaeological Studies in the Local Area

I Introduction

RPS has been engaged by Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) proposed for Kaolin mine and sand quarry at Newnes. Approval of this development has been granted under section 80 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (S04/01016); this document has been prepared to in accordance with condition 38 of the consent.

It is intended that the land will be used for mining and sand quarrying activities which will involve the extraction of up to 20.6 million tonnes of friable sandstone over the next couple of decades. It is intended that extraction and primary crushing of material is undertaken within the study area and then delivered to Sydney via the Clarence rail loop. Approval of this development has been granted under section 80 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 in 2006 (S04/01016).

1.1 The Study Area

The study area comprises Lot 1 DP 108485; County of Cook, adjacent to Sandham Road, Newnes Junction. It is south of Clarence Colliery and to the west of the rail loop; and an existing sand mine is present to the south.

1.2 Purpose

This document is intended to provide guidance for the management of Aboriginal Heritage within the study area. For the practical management of Aboriginal heritage a clear outline of roles and responsibilities is provided along with operational flow chart processes to be used by land managers and on-site personnel who may need to access, or conduct works within the Newnes Kaolin Mine.

1.3 Legislative Context

The following overview of the legal framework is provided solely for information purposes for the client, it should not be interpreted as legal advice. RPS will not be liable for any actions taken by any person, body or group as a result of this general overview, and recommend that specific legal advice be obtained from a qualified legal practitioner prior to any action being taken as a result of the summary below.

Aboriginal heritage (places, sites and objects) within NSW are protected by *National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)*. In some cases, Aboriginal heritage may also be protected under the *Heritage Act (1977)*. The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)*, along with other environmental planning instruments, trigger the requirement for the investigation and assessment of Aboriginal heritage as part of the development approval process. For crown land, provisions under the Native Title Act (1993) may also apply.

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Legend

Study Area

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SCALE: 1:10,000 AT A4 SIZE

TITLE: FIGURE 1-1 STUDY AREA

LOCATION: NEWNES JUNCTION

DATUM: N/A
 PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 56 (GDA 94)

DATE: 4/8/2010
 PURPOSE: ARCHAEOLOGY

LAYOUT REF: J:\JOBS\103669 Newnes Junction\10 ... Ring\MapInfo_Workspaces\Arch\103669 Figure 1-1 Study Area A4
 VERSION (PLAN BY): A4 (NW-TBM)

CLIENT: NEWNES KAOLIN PTY LTD
 JOB REF: 103669-2

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1.3.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974, as amended)

The primary state legislation relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), as amended. The legislation is overseen by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), and specifically the Director-General of the DECCW.

Protection for Aboriginal sites is provided under Part 6 of the NPW Act (1974). It is an offence for a person or company to:

- knowingly destroy, deface, damage, cause or allow the destruction/defacement to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place (Section 90);
- disturb, move, excavate for the purposes of finding Aboriginal objects, or take possession of Aboriginal objects (Section 86) unless a valid Permit under Section 87 of the Act has been issued by the Director General of the DECCW; and
- be aware of the location of an Aboriginal object and fail to report it to the DECCW (Director-General) within a reasonable timeframe (Section 91).

1.3.2 Heritage Act 1977

Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the Heritage Act 1977 (as amended 1999) and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by and active Interim Heritage Order. Certain types of historic Aboriginal sites may be listed on the SHR or subject to an active Interim Heritage Order; in such cases they would be protected under the Heritage Act 1977 and may require approvals or excavation permits from the NSW Heritage Branch.

1.3.3 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A ACT)

This Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage and specifically Aboriginal heritage. Assessment documents prepared to meet the requirements of the EP&A Act including: Review of Environmental Factors (REF), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), should address Aboriginal heritage, and planning documents such as Local Environment Plans (LEP) and Regional Environmental Plans (REP) typically contain provisions for Aboriginal heritage where relevant.

1.4 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This RPS report was written by Tessa Boer-Mah with assistance from Philippa Sokol and Anna Nardis, and was reviewed by Darrell Rigby, all of RPS.

1.5 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ACHMP	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Management System
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
BLALC	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council

2 Aboriginal Consultation

The purpose of Aboriginal community consultation is to provide an opportunity for the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders to have input into the heritage management process. DECCW encourages consultation with Aboriginal people for matters relating to Aboriginal heritage.

Aboriginal consultation for this project was initiated in 1999. The Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in the survey of the study area on the 4th of December, 1999. Bathurst LALC agreed with the survey results that no Aboriginal sites or areas of cultural heritage sensitivity were identified and had no objections to the proposed project.

The Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council is recognised as the Aboriginal stakeholder group for this project and their involvement is stipulated in the development consent.

3 Environmental Context

An understanding of environmental context is important for the predictive modelling of Aboriginal sites, as well as, for their interpretation. The surrounding environment provided natural resources for local Aboriginal people, such as, stone (for manufacturing stone tools), food and medicines, wood and bark (for implements such as shields, spears, canoes, bowls, shelters, amongst others), as well as areas for camping and other activities. The nature of Aboriginal occupation and resource procurement is related to the local environment and it therefore needs to be considered in cultural heritage assessment. The NPW Standards and Guidelines Kit (1997:114) also requires the reporting of environmental context as part of the heritage management process.

3.1 Geology and Soils

Aboriginal people often made stone tools using silicious, metamorphic or igneous rocks and therefore understanding the local geology can provide important information regarding resources in a study area. The nature of stone exploitation by Aboriginal people depends on the characteristics of the source, for example whether it outcrops on the surface (a primary) source, or whether it occurs as gravels (secondary source) (Doelman, Torrence et al. 2008).

The Study Area is in the vicinity of residual soil landscapes of Meadlow Bath and erosional soil landscape of Wollangambe.

The geological formation of the Meadlow Bath comprises the Narrabeen Group, in particular the Banks Wall Sandstone, Mount York Claystone and Burra – Moko Head Sandstone Members. This formation includes quartz – lithic sandstones and quartz sandstone inter bedded with thin red, grey and green claystone, shale and occasional conglomerate and ironstone lenses. There are also small outliers of Hawkesbury Sandstone that occur in the north eastern section of the soil landscape (King 1992).

The Wollangambe erosional soil landscape contains the Narrabeen Group with formation of quartz sandstone inter bedded with thin red, grey and green claystone, shale with the occasional conglomerate and ironstone lenses. The Wollangambe erosional soil landscape consists of small thin outliers of Hawkesbury Sandstone in the north eastern section of the soil landscape (King 1992).

The dominant soil materials found in the Meadlow Bath soil landscape moderately deep Earthy Sands and Yellow Earths on crests. On the sideslopes moderately deep Yellow Earths and Earthy Sands are found. Shallow Lithosols and Siliceous Sands are associated with rock outcrops. The soil materials in the Wollangambe soil landscape are the shallow Siliceous Sands and Lithosols, Earthy Sands, Yellow Earths which are situated on crests. Moderately deep Yellow Poszolic Soils and Gleyed Poszolic Soils are developed over shale lenses. The shallow Siliceous Sands and Lithosols occur on small rock ledges and low broken scarps (King 1992).

The presence of quartz and sandstone in the study area is important for Aboriginal occupation of the area because some of the quartz pebbles have been used by Aboriginal people for manufacturing flaked stone tools. Fine grained inter bedded sandstone could have been used for grinding grooves or rock engravings, where as the coarser grained sandstone was unsuitable for grinding. In this area sandstone rock shelters were commonly used for cover.

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

The study area comprises a sloping landscape, which is drained by tributaries of Wollangambe river, which is located within 100m beyond the north east corner of the study area (Topographic Mapsheet Wollongambe 89312S). Elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 1060m Australian Height Datum (AHD) to 820m. While the study area is located near a major permanent water source, the Wollongambe River, the steepness of slope in the north east portion of the study area, suggests that open camp site occupation is less likely to have occurred in the study area. Likewise the sloping terrain in other portions of the study area is not as favourable as surrounding locations for Aboriginal occupation.

3.3 Climate

Approximately 18,000 years ago, climatic conditions began to alter which affected the movement and behaviour of past populations within their environs. During this time, notably at the start of the Holocene (more than 11,000 years ago), the melting of the ice sheets in the Northern Hemisphere and Antarctica caused the sea levels to rise, with a corresponding increase in rainfall and temperature. The change in climatic conditions reached its peak about 6,000 years ago (Short 2000:19-21). Up until 1,500 years ago, temperatures decreased slightly and then stabilised about 1,000 years ago, which is similar to the temperatures currently experienced. Consequently, the climate of the study area for the past 1,000 years would probably have been much the same as present day, providing a year round habitable environment.

The Bureau of Meteorology describes the climate of the region as dominated by a temperate climate. This is characterised by warm summers with no dry season. A small area in the west of the bioregion around the Blue Mountains falls in a mountainous climate zone (Bureau of Meteorology 2009).

3.4 Flora and Fauna

The occurrence of vegetation communities in the vicinity of the study area is influenced by the topography, characterised by slightly undulating plateau country bisected by narrow drainage gullies. The local region supports a range of woodland and open forest vegetation communities with grassy or shrubby understory strata. Dominant trees occurring across the plateau communities include *Eucalyptus sieberi* (black ash), *Eucalyptus oreades* (blue mountains ash) *Eucalyptus dives* (broad – leaved peppermint), *Eucalyptus radiata* ssp. *radiata* (narrow leaved stringybark) and *Eucalyptus rossi* (snow

gum). Understory species found in the Study Area include *Acacia buxifolia* (box leaf wattle) *Leptospermum squarrosum* (pink tee tree) and *Telopea speciosissima* (waratah) (King 1992).

Fauna species encountered within the study area include a number of macropods, such as *Wallabia bicolor* (Swamp Wallaby) and *Macropus rufogriseus* (Red-necked Wallaby), arboreal mammals, *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider) and a moderate diversity of open forest birds including those characterising elevated habitats, being Grey Currawongs, Red-browed Treecreepers, Scarlet Robins and Flame Robins (King 1992).

The local of flora and fauna species may have provided seasonal food resources for small Aboriginal groups or communities moving throughout the region.

Overall, the terrain of the study area suggests that it was less favourable for open campsite Aboriginal occupation. The geological context suggests that sandstone in the local area may have provided rockshelters, or other sandstone surface suitable for sharpening hatchets (grinding grooves). The floral and faunal characteristics of the local landscape suggest that a variety of food and plant resources would have been available to local Aboriginal people.

4 Aboriginal Heritage Context

The reports on Aboriginal heritage in relation to the study area, it includes an AHIMS search and a review of previous archaeological assessment which has been undertaken for the project area. The predictive model has been developed on the basis of the AHIMS and review of environmental and archaeological information. The purpose of the predictive model is to inform the heritage management strategy. Local archaeological studies outside the study area have been summarised as supporting documentation for the predictive model and are available in Appendix 1.

4.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

The purpose of searching the DECCW AHIMS database is to identify whether Aboriginal sites are present within the study area, as well as, providing an overview sites within the local landscape. The search revealed that there are no previously recorded sites within the project area (Figure 4-1).

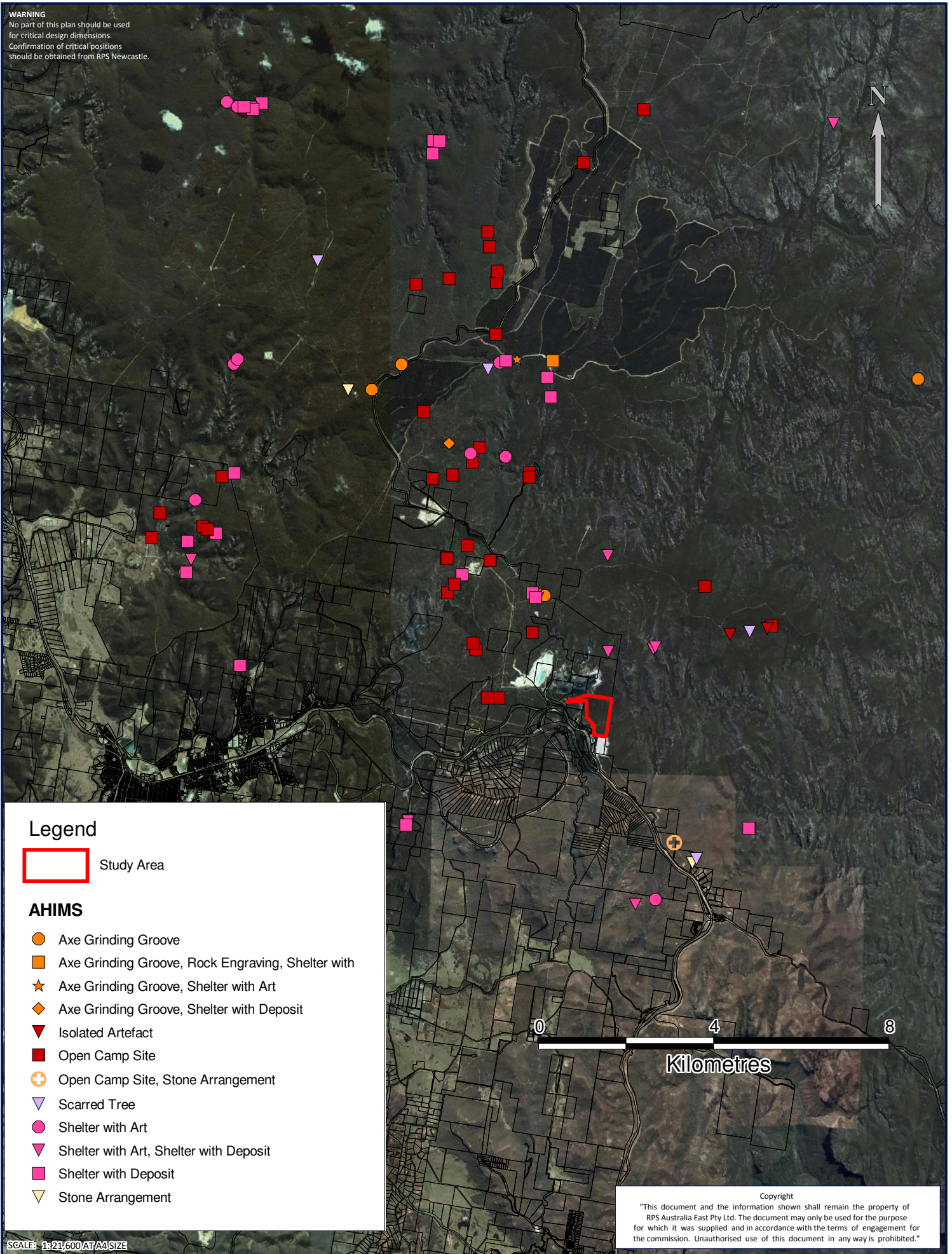
The results indicate that the majority of sites (54%) are associated with outcropping sandstone (Table 4-1). These include rockshelters with art, archaeological deposit and/or grinding grooves. Rockshelter sites tend to occur on ridgelines, upper slopes and in escarpment areas, although some have been identified on lower slopes. Hatchet (Axe) grinding grooves often occur in association with rockshelter sites, but also occur where there is suitable outcropping sandstone.

The distribution of the remaining forty-six percent of sites is not clearly related to outcropping sandstone. These comprise open campsites (artefact scatters), scarred trees, stone arrangements and isolated finds. Open campsites (artefact scatters) are commonly located in flat terrain either on ridges, or in association with second or third order watercourses; they have not been recorded on steeply sloping ground.

Table 4-1: AHIMS Search results for local area.

Geological Association	Site Type	Count of Site Types	Percent
Sandstone Outcrops 54%	Rockshelter with Deposit	23	23.47%
	Rockshelter with Art, Shelter with Deposit	11	11.22%
	Rockshelter with Art	11	11.22%
	Axe Grinding Groove	4	4.08%
	Axe Grinding Groove, Rockshelter with Art	2	2.04%
	Axe Grinding Groove, Rockshelter with Deposit	1	1.02%
	Axe Grinding Groove, Rock Engraving, Rockshelter with Deposit	1	1.02%
Not sandstone 46 %	Open Camp Site	36	36.73%
	Scarred Tree	4	4.08%
	Stone Arrangement	2	2.04%
	Isolated Artefact	2	2.04%
	Open Camp Site, Stone Arrangement	1	1.02%
Total		98	

WARNING
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Legend

Study Area

AHIMS

- Axe Grinding Groove
- Axe Grinding Groove, Rock Engraving, Shelter with
- Axe Grinding Groove, Shelter with Art
- Axe Grinding Groove, Shelter with Deposit
- Isolated Artefact
- Open Camp Site
- Open Camp Site, Stone Arrangement
- Scarred Tree
- Shelter with Art
- Shelter with Art, Shelter with Deposit
- Shelter with Deposit
- Stone Arrangement

0 4 8
 Kilometres

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TITLE: FIGURE 4-1 AHIMS WITH STUDY AREA

LOCATION: NEWNES JUNCTION

DATUM: N/A
 PROJECTION: MGA ZONE 56 (GDA 94)

DATE: 4/8/2010
 PURPOSE: ARCHAEOLOGY

LAYOUT REF: 303669 Figure 4-1 AHIMS with Study Area A A4
 VERSION (PLAN BY): A A4 (NW-TBM)

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 JOB REF: 103669-2

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RPS

4.2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area-Mills 2000

The study area has been previously surveyed for this development (Robynne Mills Archaeological and Heritage Services 2000 [Mills 2000]). All landform units were targeted; both ephemeral drainage lines and associated gullies, as well as transects across the hill slope areas where visibility of was high. Visibility and ground surface exposure were high within existing vehicle tracks, but was generally low in areas adjacent to tracks (Mills 2000:10). However, surface erosion along the shoulders of gullies provided areas of high ground surface exposure and visibility. Water erosion was noted to be the main cause of surface exposure within the study area (Mills 2000:11). The area has previously been logged and regrowth timber was noted in gully areas. Sandstone identified in the study area was predominately weathered, medium grained and cream to white in colour; no outcrops of sandstone suitable for Aboriginal occupation were noted in the study area (Mills 2000:6).

No Aboriginal sites or areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified in the study area (Mills 2000:12). Mills (2000:12) suggests that the absence of sites in this area was due to its lack of permanent water and that the steep terrain would not have been suitable for large campsites. More advantageous locations for Aboriginal campsites are located in adjacent localities in association with the Wollangambe River and Dargan Creek (Mill 2000:12).

4.3 Predictive Model

No Aboriginal sites have been identified in the study area, on the basis of previous heritage assessment and AHIMS data. There is low potential for unidentified sites to remain in the study area. However, it is important that predictive modelling of the study area be developed to manage this risk as part of the overall heritage management strategy. The predictive model draws on existing information obtained from the AHIMS search, as well as, background environmental and archaeological information.

Isolated finds (isolated artefacts) have been recorded with AHIMS in low frequencies within the local landscape. Such sites can indicate temporary camps, rest stops, or activity areas which were used on an infrequent basis. While they have not been often recorded in the local area, given the steep terrain of the study area and distance from permanent water, this is the most likely type of site which may be present in the study area, but has not been identified. There is low potential that this site type may need to be managed for this project.


The AHIMS results indicate that the majority of sites within the local landscape are associated with suitable quality outcropping sandstone for grinding grooves or rockshelters. The presence of such site types is dependent on suitable quality sandstone; the previous investigation of the study area indicates that the sandstone present was highly weathered and unsuitable for use as grinding grooves and no outcrops suitable for




use as rockshelter occupation sites were identified. Thus while such Aboriginal sites are common in the local region there is low potential for their presence in the study area.

The AHIMS results indicate that Aboriginal campsites (artefact scatters) have been identified on flat ridge/plateau landforms, as well as flats associated with permanent to semi-permanent watercourses. The study area is characterised by steep terrain, non-permanent watercourses and no artefact scatters were identified during the survey (Mills 2000). There is low potential for unidentified Aboriginal artefacts scatters in the study area.

Scarred trees and stone arrangements have been previously recorded in AHIMS for the local area, but at low frequencies. Scarred tree sites generally occur on trees older than 100 years, thus there is low potential for such sites to remain in areas which have previously been logged. Stone arrangements comprise rock boulders or cobbles which have been piled, or otherwise arranged in lines or shapes, for ceremonial or other purposes. Such sites are very susceptible to previous disturbances, caused by activities such as logging. Since the study area comprises regrowth forest, it is unlikely that such unidentified sites are present due to previous logging activities.

Table 4-2 Site Types which have been recorded in the local area and have low potential to be present in the study area

Site Type	Potential to be present	Example
Isolated Find	Low	
		Flaked Stone Artefact
		Hammer stone

Site Type	Potential to be present	Example
Rockshelter	Low	
Grinding Groove	Low	
Artefact Scatter	Low	

Site Type	Potential to be present	Example
Scarred Tree	Low	
Stone Arrangement	Low	

5 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Monitoring Program

In accordance with the conditions of consent, a monitoring program is required for pre-clearing, clearing and initial excavation activities within the project area. This section outlines the Aboriginal cultural heritage monitoring program, a methodology undertaking monitoring and procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage relics, if identified.

5.1 Aboriginal Heritage Monitoring Program Procedures

This monitoring program should be implemented when the following works or activities are proposed within the project area: pre-clearing, clearing, initial excavation. This monitoring program includes key personnel; land manager, on-site personnel, heritage consultant, Aboriginal stakeholder; their roles and responsibilities are outlined in Section 5.4. A flow chart of the monitoring program is provided in Figure 5-1 for ease of reference.

At the outset, relevant on-site personnel and land manager should have read and understood this document and a copy of this document should be kept on-site for ease of reference. Before the commencement of works the land manager in liaison with on-site personnel should identify whether the following activities are proposed within the project area: pre-clearing, clearing, initial excavation. The location/s of such activities should be identified, as well as the intended start date. The heritage consultant (RPS) should be contacted at least one month prior to the commencement of works so that the location/area can be inspected and monitored in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders (Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council).

If Aboriginal sites or objects are identified during monitoring, appropriate mitigation strategies should be developed in accordance with the monitoring program methodology (Section 5.2). Such strategies should be implemented and signed off by the heritage consultant and Aboriginal stakeholders (Figure 5-1). The Land manager should fill out the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Monitoring Log (Table 5-1) and append information supplied by the heritage consultant to the back of this document. The activity in the designated area which has been monitored can then proceed. If no Aboriginal sites or objects are identified during monitoring, then the land manager should fill out the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Log (Table 5-1) and the activity can proceed in the area which has been monitored. If other areas require monitoring then the monitoring program should be implemented as appropriate, until such time that all land to be impacted has been monitored for pre-clearing, clearing and initial excavation activities. Once the monitoring program is complete for all activity areas this document can be finalised and closed; a copy should be forwarded to the Aboriginal stakeholders.

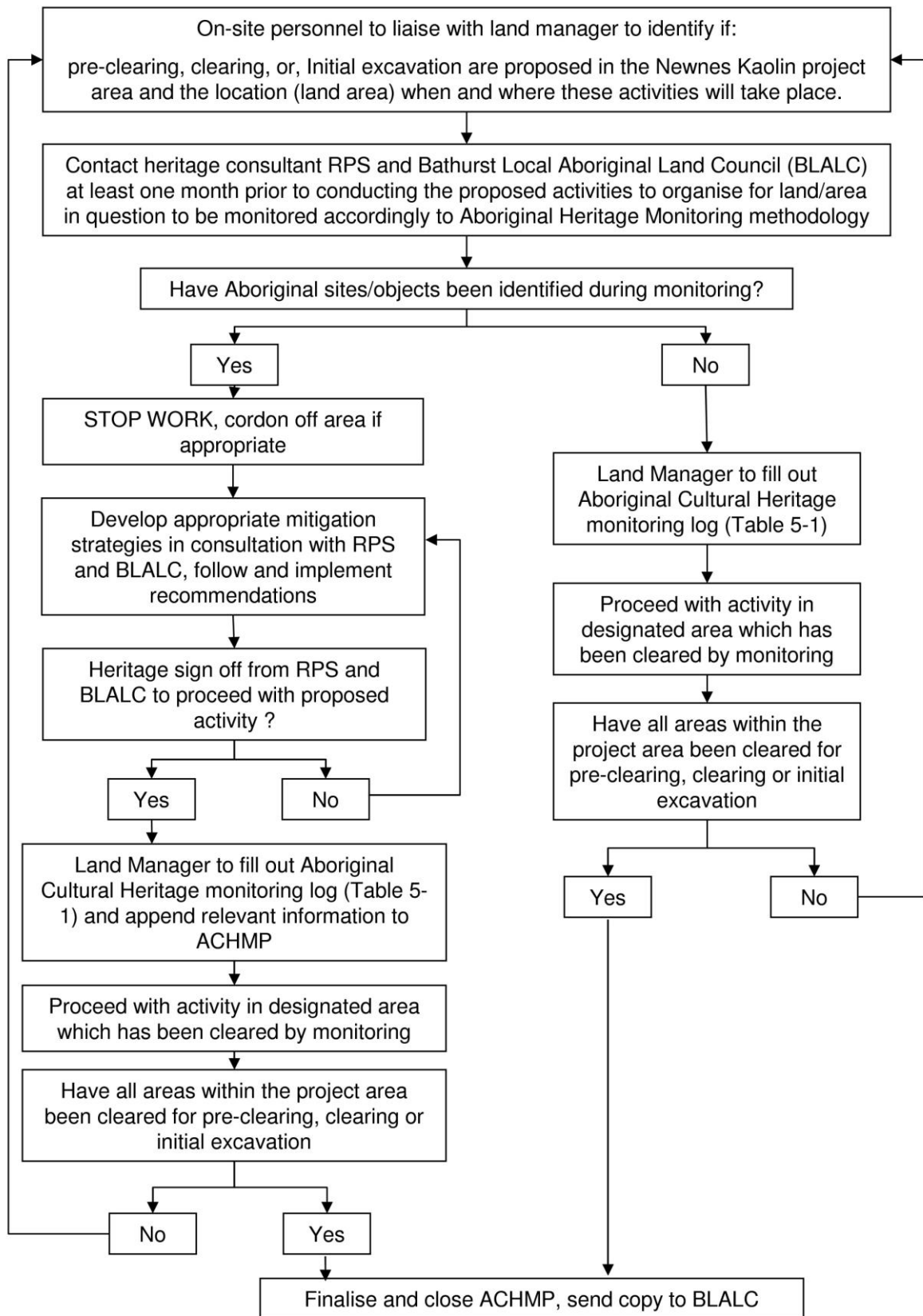


Figure 5-1 Aboriginal Heritage Monitoring Program Procedures Flow Chart

Table 5-1 Aboriginal Heritage Monitoring Log (expand as necessary)

Proposed Activity, e.g. Pre-clearing, Clearing, Initial Excavation	Area/ Location within project Area	Monitoring Undertaken and Monitoring report completed (tick once completed for specific area)	Personnel who conducted monitoring	Date monitoring undertaken	Aboriginal Site Identified	Action taken
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				
		<input type="checkbox"/>				

5.2 Monitoring Program Methodology

In accordance with the monitoring program process, the heritage consultant and Aboriginal stakeholders should be contacted to undertake a site visit to monitor land which will be subjected to activities including pre-clearing, clearing, and initial excavation. The following monitoring methodology has been developed in accordance with the DECCW Standards and Guidelines Kit (1997) and should be followed for the physical monitoring of land for pre-clearing, clearing and initial excavation.

5.2.1 Documentation Methods

The monitoring program within the Newnes Kaolin lease should be undertaken using the following documentation methods:

- Digital photography (scaled as appropriate)
- Field notes
- GPS (preferably differential) recording of locations,
- Tape and off-set recording, as appropriate.

5.2.2 Monitoring Unit Recording

The monitoring program should include recording field observations divided into monitoring units, according to landform, visibility, or activity area, as appropriate. The recording of monitoring units should include observations of geomorphological processes,

rock exposures, drainage, vegetation, and any newly identified Aboriginal sites or potential archaeological deposits, where applicable. Monitoring unit recording should include observations of ground surface exposure, as well as ground surface visibility and should be recorded according to the criteria in Table 5-2. Monitoring unit ground surface exposure and visibility should be recorded in Table 5-3 and the sample fraction calculated according to DECCW guidelines.

Table 5-2: Ground Surface Visibility Rating

GSV Rating	Overall Rating	Description
0 – 9%	Low	Heavy vegetation with scrub foliage, debris cover and/or dense tree cover. Ground surface not clearly visible.
10 – 29%	Low	Moderate level of vegetation, scrub or tree cover. Small patches of soil surface visible resulting from animal tracks, erosion or blowouts. Patches of ground surface visible.
30 – 49%	Moderate	Moderate levels of vegetation, scrub and/or tree cover. Moderate sized patches of soil surface visible possibly associated with animal tracks, walking tracks and erosion surfaces. Moderate to small patches across a larger section of the study area.
50 – 59%	Moderate	Moderate to low level of vegetation, tree and/or scrub. Greater amounts of areas of ground surface visible in the form of erosion scalds, recent ploughing, grading or clearing.
60 – 79%	High	Low levels of vegetation and scrub cover. High incidence of ground surface visible due to recent or past land-use practices such as ploughing, grading and mining. Moderate level of ground surface visibility due to sheet wash erosion, erosion scalds and erosion scours.
80 – 100%	High	Very low to nonexistent levels of vegetation and scrub cover. High incidence of ground surface visible due to past or recent land use practices, such as ploughing, grading and mining. Extensive erosion such as rill erosion, gilgai, sheet wash, erosion scours and scalds.

Table 5-3: Monitoring Unit Coverage Data (expand as necessary)

Monitoring Unit	Monitoring Unit Area (Square metres)	Area Monitored (Square metres)	Exposure (%)	Visibility (%)	Sample Fraction (percent)
1					
2					
3					
4					

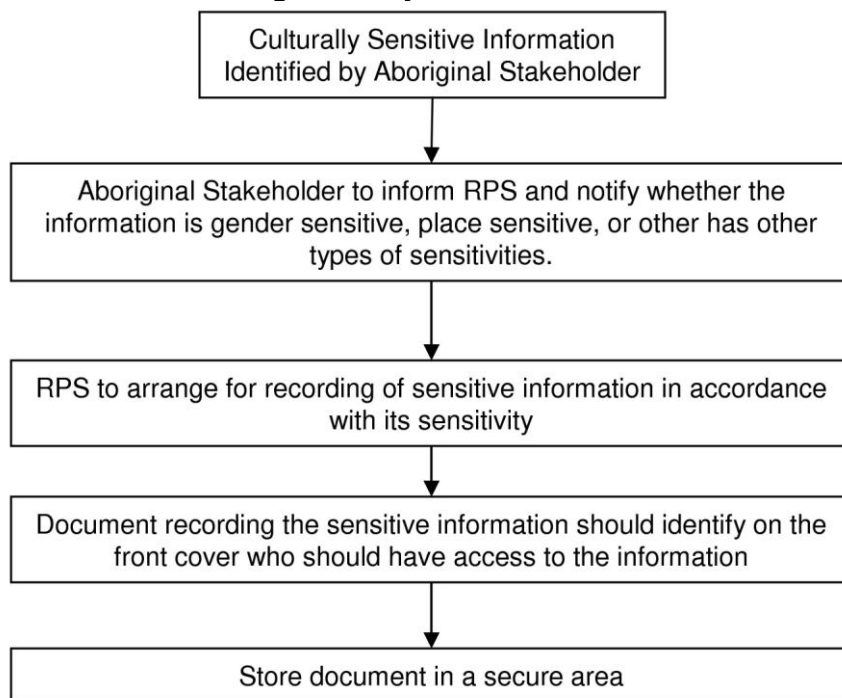
5.2.3 Site Recording

If Aboriginal sites are identified, site recording should be undertaken in accordance with DECCW guidelines. An Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site card should be completed, information required includes location of the site, description of contents, condition of the site and similar. Site location should be recorded using a GPS, preferably differential. Site location and contents should be photographed and described in field notes. The dimensions of Aboriginal artefacts/sites should be recorded using tapes or callipers as appropriate and information added to the site card.

5.2.4 Aboriginal Consultation and Gathering of Cultural Knowledge

Aboriginal stakeholders will be invited to participate in the monitoring works. Their participation is essential to the gathering of cultural knowledge of the area. Cultural information provided by Aboriginal stakeholders will be recorded in the Aboriginal consultation log and discussed in the monitoring report, unless the information is too sensitive to be made public in which case, the attached protocol will be adopted (Figure 5-2), or another protocol adopted as agreed by the Aboriginal stakeholder/s.

Figure 5-2 Protocol for Handling Culturally Sensitive Information



5.2.5 Assessment of Significance

If Aboriginal sites are identified, an assessment of significance is required. Aboriginal heritage can be significant for cultural and/or scientific reasons. Aboriginal people are the best placed to assess cultural significance and are therefore consulted in the Aboriginal heritage management process. Scientific significance is assessed according to scientific criteria outlined in DECCW heritage guidelines.

An assessment of cultural significance incorporates a range of values which may vary for different individual groups and may relate to both the natural and cultural characteristics of

places or sites. Cultural significance and Aboriginal cultural views can only be determined by the Aboriginal community using their own knowledge of the sites and their own value system.

Archaeological significance, also referred to as scientific significance, is determined by assessing an Aboriginal heritage site or area according to archaeological criteria. The assessment of archaeological significance is used to develop appropriate heritage management and impact mitigation strategies. Criteria for archaeological significance has been developed in accordance with the principals of the ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999) and the DECC Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (1997). The following archaeological significance criteria should be used: rarity, representativeness, integrity, connectedness, complexity and research potential and are defined in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Archaeological Significance Criteria.

Criteria	Description
Rarity	This criterion examines the frequency of the identified site types with others previously recorded in the local or regional landscape
Representativeness	All sites are representative of a site type, however, some sites may be in better condition, or demonstrate more clearly a particular site type. Representativeness is based on the understanding of extant sites in the local or regional landscape and the purpose of this criteria is to ensure a representative sample of sites area conserved for future generations
Integrity	This refers to site intactness. A site with contextual integrity can provide information relating to chronology, social systems, tool technology, site formation processes, habitation, frequency of use as well as other occupation indicators. Moderate to high levels of disturbance will generally result in low integrity.
Connectedness	Relates to inter-site relationships, that is, whether a site can be linked to an archaeological complex, or where sequence of activities can be discerned. For example, a quarry (stone extractions site), may be linked to an adjacent heat treatment pit and knapping floor, these site thus could be linked as part of a stone tool production sequence.
Complexity	Refers to the contents of the site, such as, the variety and nature of features and/or of artefacts present. For example, rockart sites with many motifs may be ranked highly in terms of complexity, or artefact scatters with a wide variety of raw materials and/or or tool types may be more complex than surrounding sites.
Research Potential	This criteria is used to identify whether a site has the potential to contribute new information which to the interpretation of Aboriginal occupation in the area.

The archaeological significance criteria are usually assessed on two scales: local and regional; in exceptional circumstances; however, state significance may also be identified.

Archaeological significance criteria is assessed in three levels to which scores are assigned; low (score=1), moderate (score=2) and high (score=3).

A combination of these scores then provides enables an overall significance ranking of the site to be determined.

- Low significance 6-10
- Moderate significance 11-14
- High significance 15-18

5.2.6 Aboriginal Heritage Monitoring Report

The Aboriginal heritage monitoring report should document the monitoring process. It should include details of the personnel involved, the location/s which were monitored, the monitoring date/s and the Aboriginal consultation which took place. The monitoring report should include a record of the monitoring units, documentation of Aboriginal sites (if identified), as well as assessment of significance. Procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage are set out in Figure 5-3, and the mitigation option used should be documented in the report. All Aboriginal heritage monitoring reports should be appended to the back of this ACHMP for ease of reference.

5.3 Procedures for Managing Aboriginal Heritage (sites and/or objects)

The procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage sites/or objects identified during monitoring is set out in. A number of mitigation options have been provided to address the different site types, site condition and context in which they may be identified. These mitigation options should be considered and implemented in consultation with heritage consultant and Aboriginal stakeholders (Figure 5-3).

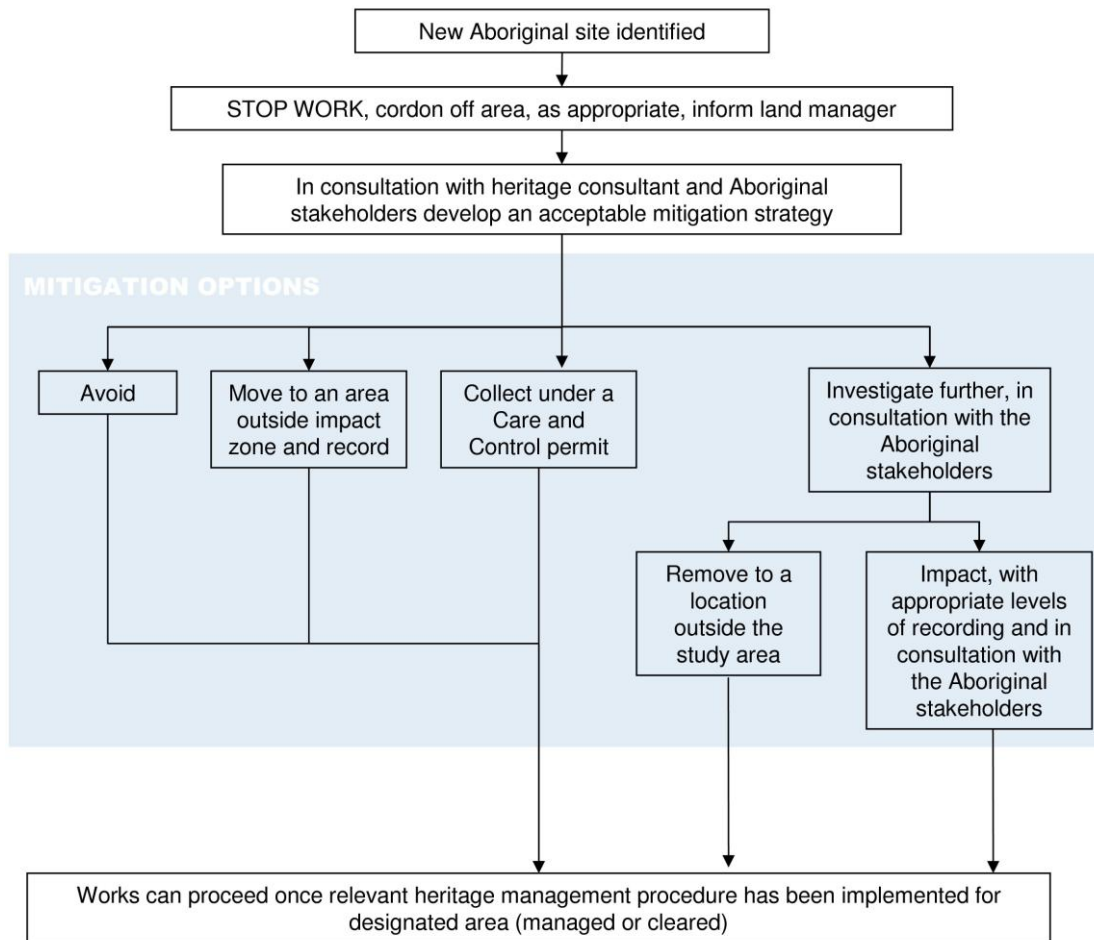


Figure 5-3: Procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage sites

The optimum outcome for the management of Aboriginal heritage is to avoid the site/object. In instances where the site cannot be avoided, it should be considered whether the identified objects which make up the site can be moved to an area outside the impact zone. In the case of isolated finds and artefacts scatters, the movement of such objects can be undertaken under the Part 3A approval, provided that an adequate level of recording is undertaken, the information forwarded to AHIMS and that the area to which the artefacts are moved is designated as a conservation area (i.e. will not be impacted).

If no conservation area can be dedicated, then the objects may be collected and custody awarded to the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, generally the Local Aboriginal Land Council. The transfer of objects to the Aboriginal stakeholders must be done under a care and control permit approved by DECCW (this kind of permit is still required even if the project has been subject to a Part 3A consent).

Some types of sites may require further investigation in order to formulate appropriate mitigation options. For instance, a scarred tree may need to be inspected by an arborist to verify a scar was associated with Aboriginal bark removal practices, rather than other processes; or a rockshelter with potential archaeological deposit may need to be excavated. In some instances, the removal and relocation of Aboriginal heritage sites may be considered for larger objects, such as grinding grooves, or scarred trees, but this

must be assessed according to the context of the site, practicality of removal, amongst other factors.

In some cases, a site may need to be impacted; which is the least preferable management option. In this situation, appropriate levels of archival recording will have to be undertaken in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders.

Once the mitigation and management options have been implemented then works in the identified area can proceed.

5.4 Roles and Responsibilities

This section defines the roles of persons associated with the implementation of this ACHMP and as well as their responsibilities under the ACHMP. This section identifies the individuals and/or organisations outlined in the Aboriginal cultural heritage monitoring program.

5.4.1 Land Manager

Definition

The person nominated by Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd, or equivalent, to manage the lands within the Newnes Kaolin project area.

Responsibilities

- Read, understand, implement and ensure the practical application of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Any queries should be directed to the archaeological heritage consultant, in this case, RPS.
- Follow instructions outlined in flow charts in this ACHMP.
- Land Manager should be the point of contact for all onsite personnel and maintain a list of all onsite personnel.
- Ensure that all onsite personnel understand their responsibilities in the ACHMP by means of a brief Aboriginal cultural heritage induction (provided by land manager or heritage consultant), provide a copy of this ACHMP for use on onsite, and maintain a list of onsite personnel who have attended the Aboriginal cultural heritage induction/s.
- Be aware that there is an immediate STOP WORK requirement for some situations outlined in the heritage management strategy and ensure that onsite personnel have the necessary procedures in place, and equipment available, to cordon off the area if necessary.
- Contact organisations and individuals where required under the Aboriginal heritage management strategy.
- Maintain a contact list for organisations and individuals who may need to be contacted under this ACHMP.

5.4.2 On-site Personnel

Definition

Any individual undertaking work within the Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd managed land.

Responsibilities

- Read and understand this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan and direct any queries to the nominated Newnes Kaolin personnel, or heritage consultant, as appropriate.
- Follow instructions outlined in flow charts in this ACHMP.
- Ensure that a copy of this ACHMP is taken out onsite with work crews, as appropriate.
- Be aware that there is an immediate STOP WORK requirement for some situations outlined in heritage management flow charts and ensure that there are procedures in place and equipment available to secure the area for such situations.

5.4.3 Heritage Consultant

Definition

An individual with appropriate qualifications to undertake cultural heritage assessments and management actions. RPS is identified as the cultural heritage consultant for this ACHMP.

Responsibilities

- Assist with the implementation of this ACHMP, as required.
- Co-ordinate Aboriginal heritage monitoring program,
- Provide heritage advice in accordance with the relevant legislation.
- Undertake the recording of new sites in accordance with DECCW guidelines.
- Update this ACHMP as required in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders and Newnes Kaolin.
- Liaise with the Aboriginal community, as appropriate.

5.4.4 Aboriginal Stakeholders

Definition

Person or persons of Aboriginal descent who have an interest in project area, in this case the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Responsibilities

- Provide advice on Aboriginal cultural heritage issues in a timely manner.
- Participate, if available, in the monitoring the Newnes Kaolin project area.
- Assist in the identification of cultural heritage sites, as necessary.

5.5 Contact Numbers

Role	Organisation	Phone	Address
Aboriginal Stakeholder	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	6332 6835	149 Russell St Bathurst NSW 2795
Heritage Consultant	RPS	4940 4200	241 Denison St Broadmeadow NSW 2292

6 Conclusion

This document has been prepared as a guiding document for the management of Aboriginal heritage within the Newnes Kaolin project area and should be used by land manager/s and relevant on-site personnel to ensure areas are monitored prior to pre-clearing, clearing or initial excavation activities. This document outlines an Aboriginal cultural heritage management strategy which includes a monitoring program, methodology for undertaking monitoring, as well as procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage, (if identified during monitoring). The monitoring program includes a monitoring process flow chart and an Aboriginal cultural heritage monitoring log to track monitoring events and progress, which should be maintained by the land manager. The roles and responsibilities of key personnel and organisations are outlined, as well as a contact list for relevant organisations.

7 References

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Appendix I

Additional Archaeological Studies in the Local Area

Archaeological Studies Conducted in the Local Area

A number of archaeological surveys and reports have been produced incorporating the Newnes Junction local area. This section supplements the Aboriginal heritage context for the study area and has contributed to the development of the predictive model.

Gaul, post 1980. Black-Fellows Hands Shelter and Environs.

Gaul completed an assignment aimed at recording the art component of a group of three rock shelters at the western escarpment of the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney. Three shelters were surveyed using a 20m tape, string level and a camera. It was recorded pre 1979 (Johnson, 1979) but was not registered with DECCW until Gaul undertook research in the 1980's and has since been recorded with DECCW AHIMS #45-1-0007 (Gaul, post 1980).

The three sites were identified including Blackfellows Hand Shelter, located 1km north east from the start of Blackfellows Hand Track. Two shelters were located 700m down the Blackfellows Hand Track. All three sites had art motifs of arms, feet, hands and fingertips. (Gaul post 1980).

Gorecki, 1983. Archaeological Survey Kariwara Colliery Lease

A field survey commissioned by Longworth and McKenzie Pty Limited was conducted on the Newnes Plateau approximately nine kilometres north of Lithgow in the Newnes State Forest. The survey aimed to locate and establish archaeological significance of Aboriginal relics and provide recommendations regarding protective measures for Aboriginal relics.

The results of the survey identified five archaeological sites and 19 potential occupation sites. Common sites identified included rockshelters with art and archaeological deposit, as well as surface artefacts comprising the following raw material consisting of quartz, chert, indurated mudstone, quartzite and fine grained igneous inclusions. Potential occupation sites have been referred to as shelters which may have been used in the past, but have no deposit at all or have the potential for relics in their deposit (Gorecki 1983).

Stockton, 1983. A Survey for Prehistoric Sites, Lithgow.

This study was undertaken to support the water requirements of the City of Greater Lithgow due to the rapid increase in coal mining and power generation in the area. The project was located 7km north east of Lithgow Post Office and incorporated the gently sloping ridge of the undulating surface of the Newnes Plateau.

One isolated find (grey chert) and a small artefact scatter (two grey quartzite pieces) were identified in a soil profile which had been exposed through erosion in a creek channel. (Stockton 1983).

Rich, 1983. Marrangaroo Creek near Lithgow.

The archaeological assessment for the proposed construction works were located 6km north of Lithgow. The proposed development included prison construction, access roads, additional buildings, car parks and a lake. The study was located approximately 5km south of the current Study Area.

Two known Aboriginal sites were previously recorded in the survey area (#45-1-89 and #45-1-90) in 1983. Transects were made between the creek in the south and the railway line in the north. Sandstone ledges north of the railway line were inspected for shelters.

The survey identified eight open sites, and ground truthing of the two sites previously recorded sites. The isolated finds and open sites were generally small to medium size containing artefacts of quartz, quartzite and mudstone. Existing registered sites in the area were relocated and audited: Marrangaroo Creek Site #45-1-89 was located along a track and eroded bank of a small gully. Five artefacts were identified comprising of flake pieces of chert, milky and yellow quartz. Marrangaroo Creek Site #45-1-90 located on a levee bank between Marrangaroo Creek and a flood overflow channel. The artefact scatter site contained approximately 11 artefacts comprising flakes of indurated mudstone, quartz and milky quartz. The natural presence of quartz and quartzite for stone tool manufacture in the survey area indicates that the pebbles may have been readily available in the area.(Rich 1983)

Rich and Gorman, 1992. Proposed Springvale Colliery and Conveyor, Wallerawang: Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites.

An archaeological assessment was conducted for the proposed Springvale Colliery and related facilities located near Wallerawang in the Blue Mountains. The survey was divided into four locations; Springvale Pit Top Area 500m x 350m, Proposed Springvale Longwall Mine Area 7.5km x 5km, Proposed Conveyor Route measuring less than 10m wide and approximately 10km long and the Proposed Washery covering an area of 1km x 500m, including the reject emplacements and dams.

The field survey identified 11 artefacts scatter sites, an isolated find, two possible site locations, and three shelters with PAD (Potential Archaeological Deposit). The artefacts scatters were generally located on well exposed areas containing several artefacts with dominant raw material comprising of quartz, quartzite and mudstone. Shelters were predominantly composed of sandstone pagodas which are typical for the regional landscape and commonly located along tributary lines. Two of the shelters contained evidence of rock art.(Rich & White 1988).

Rich, 1993. Springvale Coal Project, Wallerawang

This report was undertaken by Rich subsequent to the 1992 archaeological assessment undertaken by Rich and Gorman (1992). An assessment was made of existing recorded sites that had been, or were likely to be, affected by development works. Several recommendations were made additional to those outlined in the 1992 report. These included the updating of existing recorded site cards where necessary (Rich 1983).

Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, 2000. Aboriginal Archaeological Study Lithgow

Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd were commissioned by Dames and Moore Pty Ltd, on behalf of the Department of Defence, to carry out an Aboriginal archaeological study of the Marrangaroo Department of Defence Site. Site entrance located approximately 2.2km east of the Great Western Highway and 10km

north of Lithgow. The study area was approximately 1,700ha. The survey was conducted on both vehicle and on foot.

The survey identified 17 Aboriginal sites which consisted of 10 rock shelter sites, 2 rock shelter sites with art and one with deposits. 4 artefact scatter sites and 1 isolated artefact were also identified. In addition 12 Potential Archaeological Deposits were recorded in the survey area.(Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd 2000).

OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management P/L, 2006. Flora/ Fauna and Heritage Assessment Newnes State Forest

The report was commissioned by Centennial Angus Place Pty Ltd (CAP) and details the results of a heritage assessment of approximately 1 ha of land in the Newnes State Forest, Lithgow, immediately south east of the current Study Area. The survey was conducted by pedestrian transects.

The survey identified no Aboriginal sites in the locations of the two proposed dewatering boreholes and associated easement and access tracks. (OzArk Heritage Management Pty Ltd. 2006).

OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management P/L (2007) Indigenous Heritage Assessment Baal Bone Colliery.

OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management P/L was commissioned by Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd for the preparation of a Subsidence Management Plan (SMP) over proposed longwalls 29 – 31 located beneath the Ben Bullen State Forest, Cullen Bullen, NSW. This Study Area was located 7km north west of the current study area. OzArk's study comprised an extensive plateau of erosion resistant Triassic sandstone dissected by steep – sided valleys. The area contains remnant surface layer of weathered sandstone and shales of the Narrabeen Group overlaying a complex stratigraphical sequence including the Lidsdale and Lithgow Seams, which are both sub – groups of the Illawarra coal Measures.

A pedestrian field survey of a 250 ha area was conducted and identified one isolated find and one rock shelter with no surface evidence of Aboriginal occupation. (OzArk. 2007).

Attachment I

Aboriginal Consultation for the Newnes Kaolin Mine in 2012

Aboriginal Community Consultation

OEH acknowledges that Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the significance of their heritage and that Aboriginal people should be involved in the Aboriginal cultural heritage planning process, are the primary source of information about the value of their heritage and how this best protected and conserved, and must be afforded control in the way cultural information (particularly sensitive information) is used. Aboriginal consultation is regarded as an integral part of the process of investigating and assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage (OEH 2011:2).

Aboriginal consultation is mandatory for the preparation of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application (s80C of the NP&W Regulation), for undertaking a test excavation (DECCW 2010:25 req. 15a) and is usually required as part of DGRs issued by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure. In cases when Aboriginal consultation is mandatory the consultation process is stipulated s80C of the NP&W Regulation and is further specified in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs) (DECCW 2010c). As a general principal OEH encourages consultation with Aboriginal people whenever there is uncertainty that a proposed activity could potentially harm Aboriginal objects or places.

Aboriginal consultation was undertaken as part of heritage best practice.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements (ACHCRs)

The ACHCRs include a four stage Aboriginal consultation process which stipulates specific timeframes for components of each stage. Stage 1 requires that Aboriginal people who hold cultural information are identified, notified and invited to register an expression of interest in the assessment. This identification process should draw on reasonable sources of information including: the Registrar (*Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983*), the relevant OEH Environment Protection Regulation Group (EPRG) Regional Office, the Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), the National Native Title Tribunal, the Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the relevant Catchment Management Authority and the relevant local council(s). The identification process should also include an advertisement placed in a local newspaper circulating in the general location of the Project Area (refer to Appendix 2). Aboriginal organisations and/or individuals identified should be notified of the project and invited to register an expression of interest (Eol) for Aboriginal consultation. Once a list of Aboriginal community stakeholders has been compiled from the expression of interest process, they need to be consulted in accordance with stages 2, 3 and 4 of the ACHCRs.

Stage 2 requires that project information is provided to Aboriginal community stakeholders by the proponent. Relevant project information may include an outline of the project activities, proposed impact areas and environmental assessment process. The presentation of the project information should be documented and include any agreed outcomes with the Aboriginal community stakeholders. In some instances, depending on the nature, scale and complexity of the project, the proponent may create the opportunity for Aboriginal community stakeholders to visit the project site and/or may conduct additional project information sessions.

Stage 3 is concerned with gathering information about cultural significance. The aim is to facilitate a process by which Aboriginal community stakeholders can have input into the heritage assessment methodology and management options, and provide information on the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects or places. The proponent must provide a proposed methodology for the cultural heritage assessment and allow a minimum of 28 days to respond. If needed, protocols for the appropriate handling of culturally sensitive information may need to be developed with the Aboriginal community stakeholders. The proponent must also seek the views of the Aboriginal community stakeholders on potential management options for Aboriginal objects or places.

Stage 4 requires that the proponent prepare a draft cultural heritage assessment report and provide a copy to the registered Aboriginal stakeholders for comment. A minimum of 28 days must be provided for the registered Aboriginal stakeholders to comment on the draft report. To finalise the report the proponent must consider the submissions made by the registered Aboriginal stakeholders and include the proponent's response to each submission. The finalised report must be provided to the registered Aboriginal stakeholders and the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council.

In accordance with Stage 1 of the ACHCRs, letters were sent (05/06/2012) to the Bathurst DECCW EPRG regional office, the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council, the registrar of Aboriginal owners, the Native Title Tribunal, Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the Lithgow City Council and the Hawkesbury catchment management authority requesting the identification of interested Aboriginal groups. As a result of contacting these organisations 13 Aboriginal community groups were identified as potentially having an interest in the project (Table 1).

Table 1 Letters inviting expressions of interest were sent to the following Aboriginal community groups on the advice of relevant organisations

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date contacted
Bill Allen	Bill Allen	26/06/2012
Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation		26/06/2012
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc		26/06/2012
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation		26/06/2012
Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority		26/06/2012
North-East Wiraduri	Lyn Syme	26/06/2012
Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation	Helen Riley	26/06/2012
Mooka	Neville Williams	26/06/2012
Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation		26/06/2012
Wiradjuri Council of Elders	Robert Clegg	26/06/2012
Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation	The Chairperson	26/06/2012
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	The Chairperson	26/06/2012
Bathurst Aboriginal Lands Council		26/06/2012

As a result of the invitation for expression of interest letters and the advertisement 4 Aboriginal Stakeholders registered their interest in the project (Table 2).

Table 2 Registered Aboriginal stakeholders for the project.

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Registration
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	Tonilee Scott	15/06/2012
North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd	Lyn Syme	27/06/2012
Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation	Robyn Williams	27/06/2012
Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation	Helen Riley	28/06/2012

Due to the nature, scale and complexity of the project, it was deemed appropriate that the registered Aboriginal stakeholders be offered the opportunity to participate in a field visit to the Project Area. One registered Aboriginal stakeholder group participated in a field visit to the Project Area on the 12 of December 1999 (Table 3).

Table 3 Stakeholders who participated in the site visit to the Project Area

Organisation	Name of Representative	Dates of Survey
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council		04/12/1999

Copies of the ACHMP for the Newnes Kaolin Mine were sent to the stakeholders who expressed their interest in the project. This strategy provided the stakeholders with a chance to provide cultural heritage significance of the area in writing to RPS. Two groups returned their comments on the ACHMP by the closing date (Table 4). The stakeholders that commented on the ACHMP agreed with the recommendations in the report.

Table 4 Aboriginal stakeholders who reviewed and responded to the ACHMP information pack by the due date

Organisation	Name of Representative	Date of Reply for Methodology due 21/08/2012
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council	Tonilee Scott	27/07/2012

Aboriginal Stakeholders ACHMP Comments

Jeremy Hill

From: Bathurst LALC [bathlalc2@bigpond.com]
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2012 9:31 AM
To: Jeremy Hill
Subject: Newnes Kaolin

Hi Jeremy,

I Have read the monitoring program methodology, it all appears to cover everything, so at this stage the Bathurst LALC have no comments.

Kind regards

Tonilee Scott
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council
149 Russell Street
Bathurst NSW 2795
P: 02 6332 6835
F: 02 6332 3623
E: bathlalc2@bigpond.com

Job Advert

DEATH NOTICES

JARRETT: Trevor Francis
09.06.1924 - 07.06.2012

Late of Warriewood, formerly of Bathurst and Oberon. Dearly beloved husband of Patricia.

A funeral service for TREVOR will be held in the Ann Wilson Chapel, corner Barrenjoey Road and Darley Street, Mona Vale, on Wednesday (June 13, 2012), at 2pm.

A Graveside Service at Oberon Cemetery, Black Springs Road, Oberon, will be held on Thursday (June 14, 2012), at 1pm.

Followed by refreshments at Oberon Uniting Church Hall, Oberon Street, Oberon.

ANN WILSON FUNERALS
An Australian Company
(02) 9971 4224

BIRTHDAY

HAPPY 10TH BIRTHDAY HARRY CUTLER



Love from all your family

PUBLIC NOTICES

BATHURST SHOWGROUND FAMILY MARKETS
Sunday 9am-1pm
Local Produce-Fun-Craft-Food
Live Music, Face Painting,
Free Jumping Castle
6331-3175, 0419-238-611



Bathurst Public School is now accepting Kindergarten enrolments for 2013. For enrolment packages and "Smart Start" transition program information contact the school on 63 313923

FANTASIA
Scrapbooking/Cardmaking
Teachers Wanted
6331-8688
91 Rankin Street, Bathurst

PUBLIC NOTICES

STILL SMOKING? OVERWEIGHT? Free consultation. Lifetime guarantee. Phone Graham 0429-830-546 628bs

FREEMANTLE RFS AGM Sunday-17th June, 2pm. Fire shed. All Welcome.

PEEL RFS AGM Notice Sunday 17th June, 1pm.

CALL FOR REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST: ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN RELATION TO KAOLIN MINE AT NEWNES

RPS Australia East Pty Ltd (RPS), on behalf of Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd, is calling for Aboriginal stakeholders to register an interest for community consultation to be conducted in relation to the proposed mining and quarry of friable sandstone at Newnes Kaolin Mine.

RPS is seeking registrations from any Aboriginal persons or groups who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in Lot 1 DP 108485, adjacent to Sandham Road, Newnes Junction and South of Clarence Colliery.

The Aboriginal community consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW, April 2010).

Interested persons and organisations are invited to register until 25/06/2012. Registrations should be sent to Jeremy Hill, RPS Australia East Pty Ltd, PO Box 428, Hamilton NSW 2303. Email: jeremy.hill@rpsgroup.com.au. If you have special needs and require assistance to register, please call 02 4940 4200.

Further information regarding the Project will be provided upon registration.

The details of any Aboriginal person or group who registers an interest will be forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage and the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless requested otherwise at the time of registration.

WANTED

Old Windmill. Phone Anna 0404 466 360

WESTERN TIMES Cash Giveaway

Terms and Conditions of Entry

- The competition will commence on Tuesday 8th May and continue for 17 weeks until 28th August 2012.
- Entries will be accepted by being dropped into the entry box at the Western Advocate Office, 163 George Street, Bathurst or by completing the entry found at www.westernadvocate.com.au/win
- Prizes will be drawn each Tuesday at 12 noon.
- The winners will be notified by phone each Tuesday commencing 15th May, 2012.
- Winners names will be printed in the Western Advocate Public Notices section.
- The prize is not transferrable and not redeemable for cash.
- By entering the competition, winners agree to have their name and photo printed in the Western Times.
- No correspondence will be entered into.
- All entries remain the possession of the Western Advocate.

Employees & their families of Rural Press and associated companies are ineligible to enter. LTPM/11/00600

CLASSIFIEDS

Call Tracy or Tracy on 6331 2611

IN MEMORIAM

50TH ANNIVERSARY 1962-2012

William Clarence Macquarie (Bill) Green
Never forgotten,
Always remembered.
By your sons Raymond, Jeffrey and Gary
and Daughters Florence Bourke
and Shirley Williams.

MARLENE HOUGHTON
9/5/1955-10/6/2008

Sometimes we think of you for no reason
You are just there in our thoughts.
We miss you so much.
Love Wendy and Mick

MARLENE HOUGHTON
(Nee Stevens)
9/5/1955 - 10/6/2008

Darling Daughter,
I am missing you,
You are always in my
thoughts day and night.
You loving Mother

Marlene HOUGHTON
9.5.1955 - 10.6.2008

Our mother, our nan, our best friend,
Who we loved and cherished
more than anything.
You are a special part of who we are,
Who always touched our lives and hearts.
Remembered, loved and missed everyday.
Racquel, Craig, Calvin,
Samantha and Ashleigh

RETURN THANKS

Peter Lyons

To all Pete's friends and the local businesses in Bathurst, thank you for your help and support.

Love Chris Lyons
"Taking Pete Home"

CLASSIFIEDS

Call Tracy or Tracy on
6331 2611

PUBLIC NOTICES

279 MARSDEN LANE, KELSO 8am to 12.30pm. Something for everyone!

EGLINTON VRFB - AGM 20 June, 7.30pm at Station.

TOYS N TOTS

Stocktake sale
Selected Toys & Nursery
Slashed
20% off winter clothes

MARRIAGE or RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS? Need Help?

Matthew Oakley from King Cain Solicitors is Bathurst's only Family Law Accredited Specialist. Let the expert solve your family law worries.
Phone 6333-4400

Leona's Psychic's Readings

46yrs experience reading in AUS & OS. 1902 215 049 \$3.30/min inc GST higher from mob/pay phone TELADS.

COMPUTER FAIR

Bargains Galore! **THIS SATURDAY**
Cheapest Fair in Town Eitpos Available
Rock Bottom Prices!

Saturday 9th June
Bathurst Showground
Great Western Highway | Kendall Ave Bathurst
www.computermarkets.com
Enquiries 0425 211 965
Opens 10-2.30pm. Entry \$3, Kids under 12 free.



EUROPE RIVER CRUISES AND TOURS 2013

FREE INFORMATION SESSION

Date: Tuesday 12th June 2012

Time: 6.00pm

Venue: Harvey World Travel
133 Howick St Bathurst

RSVP: 02 6331 7044

FLY FREE* return incl. taxes



CORRECTION



The price of the Tasman sofa suite advertised on the back page of today's Western Times is incorrect.

The correct price is **\$1,895.**

The Western Advocate apologise for any inconvenience.

Cathedral Parish Catholic Primary Schools Enrolments For 2013

Kindergarten Enrolment Applications for 2013 are now being taken at the Cathedral Parish Catholic Primary Schools. Vacancies in some other grades may also exist in the schools. Please contact the Principal of the preferred school and complete an Enrolment Application form before the 30th June 2012.

Assumption School 63313444
Cathedral School 63311845
Holy Family School Kelso 63313279
St Philomena's School 63311198



DO YOU.....

- Deserve a **PROMOTION?**
- Need a **RETAIL CHANGE?**
- Want a **CAREER** in Retail?
- Like the chance to work **AFTER SCHOOL?**

Stay tuned as we will be advertising for 80 + full-time, part-time and casual positions in our brand new Store in Bathurst **VERY SOON.**

Consultation Log

Table 5 Consultation Log Key

Abbreviation	Meaning
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
Eol	Expression of Interest
JH	Jeremy Hill (Graduate Archaeologist)
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LCC	Lithgow City Council
NewCo Ltd	North East Wiradjuri Company Limited
NNNT	National Native Title Tribunal
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
Registrar	Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1982

Table 6 Consultation Log

Date	Description	Method	Outcome
5/06/2012	Big 7 letters sent	Mail	Responses due 26/06/2012
9/06/2012	Job ad published in the Western advocate	Print Media	Responses due 25/06/2012
12/06/2012	Hawkesbury Nepean CMA - JH	Email	CMA has no interest in this project. Under the act they cannot give out any information
13/06/2012	NNTT - JH	Email	NNTT identified Nil schedule of applicants, National Native Title Registers, Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements or Notified Land Use Agreements. Identified 7 Native Title Claimants
15/06/2012	Bathurst LALC - JH	Email	Expressed their interest in the project (prior to Eol letters)
15/06/2012	JH - Bathurst LALC	Email	Thanked Bathurst LALC for their expression of interest
15/06/2012	OEH - JH	Mail	Identified Bill Allen, Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corporation, Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc, Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation, Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority, North-East Wiraduri, Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation, Mooka, North -Eastern Wiradjuri, Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Cooperation, Wiradjuri Council of Elders, Wiradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal Corporation, Bathurst LALC
18/06/2012	Lithgow City Council - JH	Mail	LCC identified Wiraduri, Bathurst Aboriginal Lands Council, Gundungarra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation, Mingaan Aboriginal Corporation, Gundungarra Aboriginal Heritage Association
20/06/2012	Registrar - JH	Mail	Suggest we contact the Bathurst LALC
25/06/2012	Stage Two Letters Sent	Mail	Letters sent to Mingaan Boriginal Corporation, Bathurst Aboriginal Lands Council, North East Wiradjuri, Hawkebury-Nepean Catchment Authority, Gundungarra Tribal Council, Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage, Dhuuluu-Yala Aboriginal Corp, Bill Allen, Mooka, Warrabinga, Wiradjuri Council of Elders, Wirradjuri Traditional Owners Central West Aboriginal

Date	Description	Method	Outcome
			Corp, Bathurst LALC
27/06/2012	North East Wiradjuri Company Ltd - JH	Email	NEWCo Ltd expressed their interest in the project. And asked that we register them as an Interest Group
27/06/2012	Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation	Email	Expressed their interest in the project. Asked that they be registered as an interested party
28/06/2012	Mingaan AC - JH	Email	Expressed their interest in the project. Asked that they be registered as an interested party
10/07/2012	Hawkebury-Nepean CMA letter returned to RPS	Mail	The Aboriginal Reference Group is no longer at this address, no alternate address was supplied
24/07/2012	JH - Rang Bathurst LALC	Phone	JH asked for a letter similar to the email sent on the 04/05/2011 supporting the ACHMP.
24/07/2012	RPS - Eol registered parties	Mail	RPS sent out a copy of the ACHMP to the aboriginal stakeholders that registered their interest. Responses due back by the 21/08/2012
27/07/2012	Bathurst LALC - JH	Email	Bathurst LALC support the ACHMP
14/08/2012	JH - Aboriginal Groups	Phone	Jeremy Rang Mingaan AC, NEWCO Ltd and Warrabinga NTCAC to ask for feedback on ACHMP. NEWCO should have feedback by the end of the week.
15/08/2012	JH - Elwin Wolfenden	Phone	Left message - wanting feedback for ACHMP
16/08/2012	Lyn Syme - JH	Email	Asked for a new copy of the ACHMP
17/08/2012	JH - Lyn Syme	Email	JH sent another copy of ACHMP. Awaiting feedback
17/08/2012	JH - Mingaan AC	Email	Sent report again. Response due by Wednesday
17/08/2012	Lyn Syme – JH	Email	NEWCO agree with the recommendations in the ACHMP report